For The Tribune. Song ... " The Memory of Buried Jops." Joys! why are ye brimm'd with pleasure,

To the spirit's topmost measure, Thus to leave us waste, and weeping, With poor flowers, scarce worth the keeping Were it not that Mem'ry breathes Life upon their faded wreaths.

Joys! why come ve in the evening, When our lonely hearts are grieving, With such accents, well might Sorrow Music from their sweetness borrow-Gladness in our hearts to waken-They are heard: the heart's forsæken. Joy! thou comest to deceive us,

Coming ever thus to leave us, Wondering if a tear, or smile, Did our trusting love beguile-Yet each drop we shed, may be Bright with images of thee.

Texas.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE FREE STATES OF THE UNION.

We, the undersigned, in closing our duties to our constituents and our country as Members of the Twenty-seventh Congress, feel bound to call your attention very briefly to the project, long entertained by a portion of the People of the United States, still pertinaciously adhered to, and intended soon to be consummated-THE ANNEX-ATION OF TEXAS TO THIS UNION. In the press of business incident to the last days of a Session of Congress, we have not had time, did we deem it necessary, to enter upon a detailed statement of the reasons which force upon our minds the conviction that this project is by no means abanand the Slave Trade in these United States have solemnly and unalterably determined that it shall be speedily carried into execution, and that, by power in the Government shall be secured and were effected in the province by citizens of the said, vince to obedience have proved unsuccessful, is of Texas thatto be attributed to the unlawful aid and assistcooperation of our own Government, with similar views, is not the less certain and demonstrable.

The open and repeated enlistment of troops in several States of this Union in aid of the Texian Revolution; the intrusion of an American army, by order of the President, far into the territory of the Mexican Government, at a moment critical for the fate of the insurgents, under pretence of preventing Mexican soldiers from fomenting Indian disturbances, but in reality in aid of, and acting in singular concert and coincidence with, the army of the revolutionists; the entire neglect of our Government to adopt any efficient measures to prevent the most unwatrantable aggressions of bodies of our own citizens, enlisted, organized and officered within our own borders, and marched in arms and battle array upon the ternernment, in aid of freebooters and insurgents; and the premature recognition of the independence of Texas, by a small vote, at the heel of a session of Congress, and that too at the very session when President Jackson had, by special mes-"trary to the policy invariably observed by the U. "with great injustice to Mexico, and peculiarly profamed "With great injustice to Mexico, and peculiarly profamed."

"In allow to the darkest suspicions, inasmuch as the Texians were almost all emigrants from the United States were in favor of the United States, and sought the people of the United States were in favor of the United States, and sought the annexation; at all events he would risk it.

"In any opinion, the people of the United States will not consort to bring a new vastly extensive, and slave-holding country, large enough for half a dozen or a dozen States, and slave-holding country, large enough for half a dozen or a dozen States, and slave-holding country, large enough for half a dozen or a dozen States, and slave-holding country, large enough for half a dozen or a dozen States, and slave-holding country, large enough for half a dozen or a dozen States, and slave-holding country, large enough for half a dozen or a dozen States, and slave-holding country, large enough for half a dozen or a dozen States, and slave-holding country, large enough for half a dozen or a dozen States, and slave-holding country, large enough for half a dozen or a dozen States, and slave-holding country, large enough for half a dozen or a dozen States, and slave-holding country, large enough for half a dozen or a dozen States, and slave-holding country, large enough for half a dozen or a dozen States, and slave-holding country, large enough for half a dozen or a dozen States, and slave-holding country, large enough for half a dozen or a dozen States, and slave-holding country, large enough for half a dozen or a dozen States, and slave-holding country, large enough for half a dozen or a dozen States, and slave-holding country, large enough for half a dozen or a dozen States, will be considered to the United States will not the United States "PURPOSE OF OBTAINING THEIR ANNEXATION TO Sir, (said Mr. W.) it is not only the duty of the Government to demand the liquidation of our claims and the too well known and too fresh in the memory of refer to the memorable speech of John Quincy Adams, delivered in the House of Representatives during the morning hour in June and July, 1838, and to his address to his constituents, delivered at Braintree, September 17, 1842. The open avowal of the Texians themselves,

the frequent and anxious negotiations of our own Government, the resolutions of various States of the Union, the numerous declarations of members of Congress, the tone of the Southern Press. as well as the direct application of the Texian Government, make it impossible for any man to doubt that Annexation and the formation of sev. eral new Slave-holding States were originally the policy and design of the Slave-holding States and the Executive of the Nation.

The same references will show, very conclusively, that the particular objects of this new acquisition of Slave territory were the perpetuation of Slavery and the continual ascendancy of the Slave power.

The following extracts from a report on that subject adopted by the Legislature of Mississippi, from a mass of similar evidence which might be adduced, will show with what views the Annex-

ation was then urged: ation was then urged:

"But we hasten to suggest the importance of the Annexation of Texas to this Republic, upon grounds somewhat local in their complexion, but of an import infinitely grave and interesting to the People who inhabit the Southern portion of this Confederacy, where it is known that a species of domestic Slavery is tolerated and protected by law, whose existence is prohibited by the legal regulations of other States of this Confederacy; which system of Slavery is held by all who are familiarly acquainted with its practical effects to be highly beneficial to the country within whose limits.

to be highly beneficial to the country within whose limits it is permitted to exist." "The Committee feel authorised to say that this system is cherished by our constituents as the rery palladium of their prosperity and happiness; and, whatever ignorant tanatics may elsewhere conjecture, the Committee are fully assured, upon the most diligent observation and reflection on the subject, that the South does not possess within her limits a blessing with which the affections of her people are so closely entwined, and so completely enfibred, and whose value is more highly appreciated, than that which we are now considering."

The Committee feel authorised to say that this system is not relations, and the repeated acquisitions of territory deep in the repeated acquisitions of territory deep its repeated. The repeated acquisitions of territory deep its relations, and the repeated acquisitions of territory deep its relations, and the repeated acquisitions of territory deep its relations, and the repeated acquisitions of territory deep its relations, and the repeated acquisitions of territory deep its relations, and the repeated acquisitions of territory deep its relations, and the repeated acquisitions of territory deep its relations, and the repeated acquisitions of territory deep its relations, and the repeated acquisitions of territory deep its relations, and the repeated acquisitions of territory deep its relations, and the repeated acquisitions of territory deep its relations, and the repeated acquisitions of territory deep its relations, and the repeated acquisitions of territory deep its relations, and the repeated acquisitions of territory deep its relations, and the repeated acquisitions of territory deep its relations, and the repeated acquisitions of territory deep its relations, and the repeated acquisitions of territory deep its relations, and the repeated acquisitions of territory deep its relations, and the repeated acquisitions of territory deep its relations, and the repeated acquisition of the repeated acquisitions of territory deep its relations, and the repeated acquisitions of the re

It may not be improper here to remark that, during the It may not be improper here to remark that, during the last session of Congress, when a Senator from Mississippi proposed the acknowledgement of Taxian Independence, it was found, with a few exceptions, the members of that body were ready to take ground upon it as upon the subject of

Starry itself.

With all these facts before us, we do not hesitate in bewith air these facts before us, we do not hesitate in be-lieving that these feelings influenced the New-England Sen-ators, but one voting in favor of the measure; and indeed Mr. Webster has been hold enough, in a public speech de-livered recently in New York to many thousand citizens, to declare that the reason that influenced his opposition was his abhorrence to Slavery in the South, and that it might, in abnorrance to Stavery in the South, and that it might, in the event of its recognition, become a Slave-holding State.— He also spoke of the efforts making in favor of Abolition; and that, being predicated upon and aided by the powerful influence of religious feeling, it would become irresistible

and overwhelming.

"This language coming from so distinguished an individual as Mr. Webster, so familiar with the feelings of the North, and entertaining so high a respect for public senti-ment in New-England, speaks so plainly the voice of the North as not to be misunderstood.

"We sincerely hope there is caough good sense and genu-ine love of country among our fellow countrymen of the Northern States to secure us final justice on this subject; yet we cannot consider it safe or expedient for the People of the South to entirely disregard the efforts of the fanatics and the opinions of such men as Webster and others who counance such dangerous doctrines."
The Northern States have no interests of their own

which require any special safeguards for their defeace, save only their domestic manufactures; and God knows they have already received protection from Government on a most liberal scale; under which encouragement they have im-proved and flourished beyond example. The South has very peculiar interests to preserve—interests already violently as-sailed and boldly threatened.

danger of its consummation.

Believing this to be a false and dangerous security, that the project has never been abandoned a moment by its originators and abettors, but that it has been deferred for a more favorable moment for its accomplishment, we refer to a few evidences of more recent development upon which

this opinion is founded. The last election of President of the Republic of Texas is understood to have turned mainly upon the question of annexation or no annexation, and the candidate favorable to that measure was received, the Southern Members showing a disinsuccessful by an overwhelming majority. The clination to have the subject agitated in the House sovereign States of Alabama, Tennessee and at present. Might it not be considered as savorsome, if not all of them, unanimously in favor of we would refer to various declarations of persons

annexation, and forwarded them to Congress. nexation at the last Session of Congress. Among States would submit to it, and the institutions of other things he said, in a speech delivered January the slave States would be secured and perpetuated.

added on the other. But there the equation must stop. Let one more Northern State be admitted, and the equilibrium is

Finding difficulties, perhaps, in the way of a cession by treaty, in another Speech, delivered in this admission of a new Slave Territory and Slave April, 1842, on a motion made by Mr. Linn of States, the undue ascendancy of the Slave holding | New-York to strike out the salary of the Minister to Mexico, on the ground that the design of the riveted beyond all redemption. That it was Executive in making the appointment was to with these views and intentions that settlements accomplish the annexation of Texas, Mr. Wise "he earnestly hoped and trusted that the United States, difficulties fomented with the President was as desirous [of annexation] as he Mexican Government, a revolt brought about, was represented to be. We may well suppose and an independent Government declared, cannot | the President to be in favor of it, as every wise now admit of a doubt; and that, hitherto, all Statesman must be, who is not governed by faattempts of Mexico to reduce her revolted pro. naticism or local sectional prejudices. He said

Why she was, as a State, weak and almost nowerless in ance of designing and interested individuals in the United States; and the direct and indirect Yes, the result would be, that before another quarter

tory and against the inhabitants of a friendly Gov. from emigrating to join her armies was all in vain; and i was equally van to calculate on their defeat by any Mexican forces, aided by English or not. They had gone once already: it was they that conquered Santa Ana at San Jacinto; and three-fourths of them, after winning that glorious field, had peaceably returned to their homes. But once set before them sage, insisted that "the measure would be con"travy to the policy invariably observed by the U." would run over them like a herd of buffelo."

Nothing could keep these booted loafers from rushing on "States in all similar cases, would be marked till they kicked the Spanish priests out of the temples they

" the United States, and sought the recognitude annexation; at all events he would risk it TION OF THEIR INDEPENDENCE WITH THE AVOWED | with the Democracy of the North.

liberation of our citizens, but to go further, and demand the non-invasion of Texas. Shall we sit here while the standard all to need more than a passing notice. These have become matters of history. For further evi. dence on all these and other important points we dence on all these and other important points we once to say to Mexico, "If you strike Texas, you strike us: and if England, standing by should dare to intermeddle, and ask, Do you take part with Texas? his prompt answer should be. Yes and against you.

"Such, he would let gentlemen know, was the spirit of the whole people of the Great Valley of the West."

Several other members of Congress, in the same debate, expressed similar views and desires. and they are still more frequently expressed in

conversation.

The Hon. Thomas W. Gilmer, a member of Congress from Virginia, and formerly a Governor of that State, numbered as one of "the Guard." and of course understood to be in the counsels of and confidential letter to a friend, gives it as his deliberate opinion, after much examination and

nd salutary.

He dodges the Constitutional objections as follows:

all who are familiarly acquainted with its practical effects be highly beneficial to the country within whose limits is permitted to exist."

The Committee feel authorised to say that this system is graphed by our confirmant as the regregalization of the force of more procedult to establish authority under written constitutions. The power conferred by the Constitution over our forcing relations, and the repeated acquisitions of territory relations.

the most salutary influence. Some have thought that the proposition would endanger our Union. I am of a different opinion. I believe it will bring about a better understanding of our relative rights and obligations."

In conclusion he says: " Having acquired Louisiana and Florida, we have an in-

terest and a frontier on the Gulf of Mexico, and along our interior to the Pacific, which will not permit us to close our eyes or fold our arms with indifference to the eyeats, which a few years may disclose in that quarter. We have already had one question of boundary with Texas; other questions people (who are our countrymen) to unite their de-There are numerous tribes of ludians along both frontiers which can easily become the cause or the instrument of both which can easily become the cause or the instrument of bor-der wars. Our own population is pressing onward to the Pacific. No power can restrain it. The pioneer from our Atlantic seaboard will soon kindle his fires and erect his cabin beyond the Rocky Mountains and on the Gulf of California. If Mahommed comes not to the mountain, the mountain will go to Mahommed. Every year adds new difhealties to our progress, as natural and as inevitable as the current of the Mississippi. These difficulties will soon, like mountains interposed,

'Make exemies of nations, Which now, like kindred drops, Might mingle into one."

Truly yours, THOMAS W. GILMER." The impoverished condition of Texas, her inability to raise and sustain troops to defend herself against invasion of any length of time, and her want of character and credit abroad, are urged as reasons for immediate annexation, and the opinion has been frequently expressed by those

which began to come up from all parties in the bers from the slave-holding States, refused to confree States, however, for a time nearly silenced sider and report upon the subject, and directed the clamors of the South for annexation, and the Mr. Adams, their Chairman, to report a resolupeople of the North have been lulled into the belief that the project is nearly if not wholly aban. sideration of the subject, which he did on the 25th sery a FOR ALBANY AND TROYdoned, and that at least there is now no serious of February. At the same time Mr. Adams asked, as an individual member of the Committee, for leave to present the following resolutions:

"Resolved. That by the Constitution of the U. States, no power is delegated to their Congress, or to any department or departments of their Government, to affix to this Union any foreign State, or the people thereof. "Resolved. That any attempt of the Government of the United States, by an act of Congress, or by treaty, to annex to this Union the Republic of Texas, or the people thereof.

Mississippi have recently adopted resolutions, ling too much of a violation of private confidence, The Hon. HENRY A. Wise, a Member of Con. ing a fixed determination to bring Texas into the gress from the District in which our present Chief | Union, declaring that they had assurances of the Magistrate resided when elected Vice President, aid of the free States to accomplish the object, and and who is understood to be more intimately ac. insisting that they preier a dissolution of the Union quainted with the views and designs of the present to the rejection of Texas, expressing, however, at Administration than any other Member of Con. the same time, their confidence that, if the angress, most distinctly avowed his desire for an. nexation could be effected, the people of the free

doned; that a large portion of the country interested in the continuance of Domestic Slavery checked beyond the Rocky Mountains, and the South stop at the S

ments and reasons in favor of annexation, with which its advocates attempt to gild the pill for Northern palates, are just about as sincere and Speech above referred to, in which he labored a long time to convince Northern philanthropists that they would best promote the objects they had in view by favoring annexation, that they might have Slavery in Texas within the power and control of our own Government, that that might abolish it or mitigate its evils, he himself being an advocate of perpetual Slavery, and among the foremost to trample upon the Right of

No one can be so blind now as not to know that the real design and object of the South is to "ADD NEW WEIGHT TO HER END OF THE LEVER." It was upon that ground that Mr. Webster placed his opposition in his speech on that subject in New-York, in March, 1837. In that speech, after stating that he saw insurmountable objections to the Annexation of Texas; that the purchase of Louisiana and Florida furnished no precedent for it; that the cases were not parallel, and that no such policy or necessity as led to that, required the Annexation of Texas, he said :

"Gentlemen, we all see that, by whomsoever p Texas is likely to be a Slave-holding country; and I frankly avow my entire movillingness to do any thing which shall extend the Slave-holding States to the Union. When I say that I regard Slavery in itself as a great moral, social and political evil, I only use language which has been adopted by dis-

derive from such annexation. All benefit, to any part, is at least doubtful and uncertain; the objections obvious, plans and strong. On the general question of slavery, a great persubject has not only attracted attention as a question of po-lities, but it has struck a far desper-toned cord. It has arrested the religious feeling of the country; it has taken a strong hold on the consciences of men. He is a rash man, indeed, and little conversant with human nature, and especially has he a very erroneous estimate of the character of the people of this country, who supposes that a feeling of this kind is to be triffed with or despised. It will assuredly In conclusion, he said:

"I see, therefore, no political necessity for the annexation of Texas to the Union; no advantages to be derived from it; and objections to it of a strong, and, in my judgement, deci-

sive character.

"I believe it to be for the interest and happiness of the whole Union to remain as it is, without diminution and

We hold that there is not only "no political necessity" for it, " no advantages to be derived the Cabinet, in a letter bearing date the 10th day from it." but that there is no constitutional power of January last, originally designed as a private delegated to any department of the National Government to authorize it: that no act of Congress or treaty for annexation can impose the least oblireflection, that Texas will be annexed to the gation upon the several States of this Union to

mental, and would be an attempt to eternize an mental, and would be an attempt to eternize an institution and a power, of a nature so unjust in themselves, so injurious to the interests and abhorrent to the feelings of the people of the free States, as, in our opinion, not only inevitably to States, as, in our opinion, not only inevitably to result in a dissolution of the Union, but fully to instify it; and we not only assert that the people of the free States "ought not to submit to it," but say with confidence, THEY WOULD NOT SUB-But you anticipate objections with regard to the subject MIT TO IT. We know their present temper and spirit on this subject too well to believe for a moment that they would become particeps criminis in any such subtle contrivance for the irremediable perpetuation or an institution which the wisest and best men who formed our Federal Constitution, as well from the slave as the free States, regarded as an evil and a curse, soon to become extinct under the operation of laws to be passed prohibiting the slave trade, and the progressive influence of the principles or the Revolu-

To prevent the success of this nefarious project-to preserve from such gross violation the Constitution of our country, adopted expressly "to secure the blessings of liberty" and not the perpetuation of slavery-and to prevent the speedy and violent dissolution of the Union, we mvite you to unite, without distinction of party, in an immediate expression of your views on this subject, in such manner as you may deem best calculated to answer the end proposed.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1843. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, SETH M. GATES. WILLIAM SLADE. WILLIAM B. CALHOUN, JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, SHERLOCK J. ANDREWS NATHANIEL B. BORDEN THOMAS C. CHITTENDEN JOHN MATTOCKS. CHRISTOPHER MORGAN JACOB M. HOWARD VICTORY BIRDSEYE,

sailed and boldly threatened.

"Your Committee are fully persuaded that this protection to her best interests will be afforded by the Annexation of Texas; an equipoise of influence in the halls of Cougress will be secured, which will furnish us a permanent guaranty of protection."

The Speech of Mr. Adams, exposing the whole system of duplicity and perfidy toward Mexico, which had marked the conduct of our Govern
which had marked the conduct of our Govern-WILLIAM HEARN, 240 Grand st. near Christie-

ment, and the emphatic expressions of opposition A majority of the Committee, consisting of mem. FOR ALBANY, TROY and inter-

BOATS FOR ALBANY THROUGH DI-RECT DAILY, at To'clock P. M., Sandays From the Steambout Pier between Courtland and

he Line is composed of the following splendid steamers, TIVE.

W. & J. T. TAPSCOTT, at their mys General Passage Office, 4t Peck slip, cor. Southest.

NEW YORK TO LASTON, Pa.—People's Line. Fare \$2.4—Leave Pier No. 1, North River at \$1 octook, A. M. daily. (Sundays excepted.) by steamboat to Elizabeth Fort; or leave the foot of Courtlandt street at \$0 octook, A. M., by New-Jersey Bailroad to Elizabeth town, there connect with the train.

Price of passage \$100, The packet ship WELLINGTON, D. Chadwick, master

ation should be made on board, or to.

W. S. J. T. TAPSCOTT, 43 Peck slip, cor. South st.
The Sheridan will sail from Liverpool on the 13th July, afreling to persons wishing to send for their friends a favorable
aportunity of having them brought out in her or any of the
guilar line on reasonable terms, and those wishing to reinit
oney can have Draits for any amount, payable on demand in
the Principal Towns of England, Ireland, and Scotland.

±7+ OLD ESTABLISHED Emigrant Passen.

orances throughout the United Kingdom.
r farther particulars simile (ii by letter, post paid.) to
JOHN HERDMAN, 61 South st. reflection, that Texas will be annexed to the content and presents a variety of reasons in favor of the imposure. He says, among other things:

"Washington, Jan. 10, 1843.

"Dear Sir: You ask if I have expressed the epinion that Texas would be annexed to the United States. I answer, Yes: and this opinion has not been adopted without reflection, or without exteful observation of causes, which, I believe, are iapidly bringing about this result. I do not know how far these causes have made the same impression on others, but I am persuaded that the time is distant when they will be felt in all their force. The excitement which you apprehend may arise; but it will be temporary and in the end salistant."

Texas would be annexed to the United States. I answer, Yes: and this opinion has not been adopted without reflection, or without exteful observation of causes, which, I believe, are iapidly bringing about this result. I do not know how far these causes have made the same impression on others, but I am persuaded that the time is distant when they will be felt in all their force. The excitement which you apprehend may arise; but it will be temporary and in the end salistant."

Texas would be annexed to the United States. I answer, Yes: and this opinion has not been adopted without reflection, or without external observation of causes, which, I believe, are iapidly bringing about this result. I do not know how far these causes have made the same impression on other things.

Tical with discovery the force of the frederal Government, or any of its Departments, would be a violation of our national compact, its objects, designs, and the great elementary principles which entered into its formation, of a character so deep and fundamentation of the least obli
SIAKSPEARE HOTEL—Corner William and Diane stress-Formedy Robert Anderson.—The submit to such an unwarrantable act, or to receive into their family and fraternity such misbegotten and illegitimate progeny.

SIAKSPEARE HOTEL—Corner William and Diane stress that they have



EXCHANGE HOTEL, BALTIMORE.—TI its superintendence, and respectfully solicits the intronuc its triends and the public. ERASTUS COLEMAN. Baltimore, April 20, 1843. a21 in*

GREENWICH POTTERY, 261 West Eighteenth-street, between 9th and 10th Arentes.

THE Subscriber respectfully calls the attention of the public to the great variety of articles manufactured at this establishment—such as Stoke-Ware. Earthers Ware. Fortuble Fornaces, Chinney Pots, Green, House Tile, Flower Pots, Over Tile, Backs and Jams, Fire Brick, Xc. &c.

As this is the only establishment of the kind in the city, where the above articles are manufactured, the public are assured that all orders will be attended to with promptness and punctuality, and on the most liberal terms.

N. B. A great improvement has been made in Portable Fornaces and the sizes enlarged, and warranted superior to any in the city. [m91m] WASHINGTON SMITH.

COAL! COAL! COAL! THE WORKING MAN'S COAL YARD having been removed, is now permanently located at the well known stud, corner of Greenwich and Christophersets, where the proprietors are now pressying and will continue to all known stand, corner of Greenwich and Christopher-sta-here the proprietors are now receiving and will continue to ceive, direct from their collierer, owned by themselves, the loriest quality of Peach Orchard, Red Ash Coal, which they omise to sell at least I per cent, lower than any in the city, nich the following prices will show:

So 60 Stove

The business of the Yard will be conducted by the subscribers, and they solicit the patronage of the public, their old customers and friends.

A note through the Post-Office will race-ive prompt attention.

WM. DAVIS.

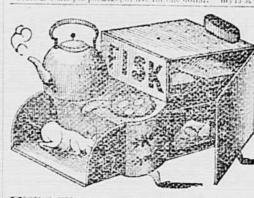
ORIGINAL GRAHAM HOUSE-A convenient

minodations of a parlor, where every permanent boarder can reaccess without any extra charge for finel and lights, with provise of furnishing one volume to the Library on enter-or departing. Strangers from abroad will not be requested

The subscribers have the pleasure of again announcing in friends, and the public, that they continue to keep the in Hall 7 which will be organd for company, on MON-

and Freight reduced.—New York and Boston

From Pier No. I North River, foot of Battery place, DAILY,
Sundays excepted, at 5 o'clock P. M.



FISK'S SUMMER COOK STOVE.—In again calling the notice of the public to this invaluable invention from the control of the invention of the state of the public to this invaluable invention for command and titry in the culturary department, the foundation seed only refer to the hundreds among all classes of heusekeepers having them in use, to consince any who are not already made acquainted with their ments, of the subject of the subject of the subject of the state of the

OR PORATION NOTICE.—Public notice is bereby given, that a petition has been presented in the loard of Aldermen to ruse the indewalks on the southerly ide of Canal-street, between Varick and Hudonestreets.

Farsons interested in the above petition and having objections to the same, are requested to present them in writing to be Street Commissioner's Office on or before the 23d of May, 343.

JOHN EWEN, Street Commissioner.

Street Commissioner's Office, May 12th, 1343.

DRAFTS ON IRELAND, &c .- Persons wish-DRAFTS ON IRELAND, &c. —Persons wishing to send money to their friends in the Old Country, can be supplied with drafts for large of small amounts, payable on demand, without discount, at the National and Provincial Banks of Ireland and Branches; Messrs, James Bult, Sons & Co., Bankers, London, J. Barned & Co. Exchange and Discount Bank, Liverpool, Exstern Bank, Scotland, Green och Banking Company, and Sir William Forbes, Hunter & Co. Scotland, and in every post town throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, on application to W. & J. T. TAPSCOTT,

43 Peck Slip, corner of South street, New-York, Drafts and Passage Certificates forwarded by the Regular Packets on the 1st, 7th, 13th, 18th, 19th and 25th, and by the Boston Steamers on the 1st and 19th of each month.

MORISON'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL
MEDICINES.—Caution to the People of America.
We hereby certify, that Messts. FIRTH & HALL of Feel
im Square. New York, are our only GENERAL AGE: 15
for the United States of America; and that neither Healin

in Square, New York Control of America; and that neither Horatin for the United States of America; and that neither Horatin Shepheare in any way authorized to vend Morison's Veretable United States Must have the authority of caution becomes highly necessary. All persons selling on Medicines in the United States must have the authority of the before named Messis. Fighth & Hall.

(Signed) MORISON, MOAT & Co., Hyrein, Chicago of Morison (Signed) MORISON, MOAT & Co., Hyrein, The above control, enansting from the "British College of Health, New Road, London, Jan. 1831.

The above control, enansting from the "British College of Health, London," will be hailed with the warmest calmonant by the friends of the Hyreian System, massured to tends to expose and oppose the worthless counterfelt when tends to expose and oppose the worthless counterfelt when have been extensively circulated by those who are as destined from the principle, as they are ignorant of the "healing at "The invaluable medicines of the British College may be not taken agencies in several of the different States, whose magnificant principles are not being a several of the different States, whose magnificant principles are the New York Countier and Engines, will be found in the "New York Countier and Engines". ll be found in the New York Courier and Engine

Mrs. Goodbiff, Utica, do Mr. W. H. Burtis, Rochester, do Mrs. Goodbiff, Utica, do Mr. W. H. Burtis, Rochester, do Messis, Cornwell & Batler, Pokeepsie, N. Y. W. J. Styles, Philadock

J. Styles, Rhinebeck, do FIRTH & HALL, General Agents, No. 1 Franklin son A CLEAR COMPLEXION, free from Emp.

A clear Complexion, free from Emp.

eignow well known to be one of the most surprung integroes of the age. It is made in the shape of a beautiful seq.

were and occupents of the adjusting town of the substance of the substance of the adjusting town and singular that certain obstances or confort during that tength of time. I have reared all finds of meltions that length of time. I have reared all finds of meltions that length of time. I have reared all finds of meltions that length of time. I have tried all finds of meltions that length of time. I have tried all finds of meltions that length of time. I have tried all finds of meltions to the adjustment of your Double Extract of Sussignal's Candy, and I thought I'd try once more. I have taken it now about six weeks, and it has completely regulated my system. I now sat anything that cames before meand have not been ack since I commenced taking it. I succeedly and heartly thank God, and reader my good will and that so the part of the par

F. W. BURKE. Solicitor.

STATE OF NEW YORK, 88.—In Chancety—Before the Vice Chancellor of the first Circuit—Hams Douglas Gruger, et al. &c. vs. Charles Sayory, et al.—In gasance of a decree of the Court of Chancery of the State of New York, will be sold, at public auction, under the direction of the undersigned, one of the Master of said Court, at the Merchants' Exchange in the city of New York, by Josa J. Swift, Auctioneer, on the twentieth (20th) day of Mir. All and singular that certain lot, piece or parcel of ground and the storehouse or building thereon erected, situate, high and being in the First Ward of the city of New York, and in the northerly side of Beaver street, as lately opened, as the northerly side of Beaver street, as lately opened, as the northerly side of Beaver at reet, as lately opened, as follows, one of land, the property of Anson Blake, made Oct. In. 1836, by Joseph F. Bridges, City Surveyor, and recorded it the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in liber No. 359 of conveyances, pages 51, 518 and 53 the 5th Nov. 1826, bounded and containing as follows, to with 5th Nov. 1826, bounded and containing as follows, to with Southerly, in front, by Beaver street, twenty-two feet; see erly, by lot number two on said map, fifty-four feet two unchest, northerly, in the rear, by land of A. Post, number feet one inch, and westerly by land of P. Schermerhoon flyning feet nine inches. Dated New York, April 25th, A. D. 1813. WILLIAM W. CAMPBELL, Master in Chancer, Owen & Hong, Complet's Solir's.

N. B. The premises above described are now known and map in the feet nine inches. The state of the Circuit.—The Bank is the Solita of the Sol

Boston Steamers on the 1st, ith, 18th, 18th, 18th, 18th and 25th, and by the Boston Steamers on the 1st and 18th of each month. In ya WAGONS AND CARRIAGES—The subscriber has on hand and continues to make to orselve at likings of Grocer. Baker. Milk, Farm, and kinds of light Carriages, which he will sell at prices to suit the times. TIMOTHY W. MULFORD.

Befers to Orange, Essex Co. New-Jersey. James Beaty. 222 Washington street, Charles Ross, 6th Avenue, cor 2th st., Charles Ross, 6th Avenue, cor 2th st., Charles Hillsburch, 312 Water street, Goore J. Frice. 18t East Broadway.

200 BOXES first quality Family Soap for sale low for cash by F. F. EDDY. 21 Old Sin. and 31 of sufficient in the city of New York All awaren from all the demands of any description against the statute, all the demands of any description against the statute, all the redutors of the said Bank of Buffalo at the statute, all the creditors of the said Bank of Buffalo at the statute, all the creditors of the said Bank of Buffalo at the statute, all the creditors of the said Bank of Buffalo at the statute, all the creditors of the said Bank of Buffalo at the statute, all the creditors of the said Bank of Buffalo at the statute, all the creditors of the said Bank of Buffalo at the statute, all the creditors of the said Bank of Buffalo at the statute, all the creditors of the said Bank of Buffalo at the statute, all the creditors of the said Bank of Buffalo at the statute, all the creditors of the said Bank of Buffalo at the statute, all the creditors of the said Bank of Buffalo. The proposed of the said Bank of Buffalo at the statute, all the creditors of the said Bank of Buffalo at the said Bank of Buffalo at the statute, all the demands again and reference in charge, at his office in the said Bank of Buffalo. The said Bank of Buffalo at the said Bank of